



MAJOR PROBLEMS IN INDIAN EDUCATION


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- In this Unit, we will discuss in detail the **issues and challenges** with the Indian Education System and a **few counter solutions** to overcome these challenges.
 - Also discussed are a **few schemes** which have been initiated **by the Government for the improved education** of students across the country.

About the Indian Education System


- A major shift in the education system can be observed since the **pre** and **post-British rule** till today in India.
- Initially, children were educated in **Gurukuls** which was later modified and the **modern education system** was introduced.
- After India became independent, the constitution committed **six fundamental** rights, of which one was the **Right to Education**. It allowed free education for every child up between the age of 6 and 14 years.


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- Since the adoption of the constitution, the **government has been making tremendous efforts** to avail education to **all sections of society**.
 - A significant proportion of this growth is attributed to the promotion of a **non-formal system of education through non-formal centers, community involvement and a decentralized system** for management of elementary education.


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- Mahatma Gandhi regarded education as "the basic tool for the development of consciousness and reconstitution of society."
 - Thus, reforming and restructuring the educational system was considered an important area of state intervention.
 - Providing education to a large population has been a challenging task.
 - To tackle this, the government of India constituted various committees and commissions from time to time.
 - Also discussed are a few schemes which have been initiated by the Government for the improved education across the country.





Indian Education System Problems and Solutions


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- **Innovations required** – India is moving towards digital education. This will help in budding the innovative minds of students and the youth of the country. This will bring a transformation in the Indian education system.
 - **Quality of education** – There is a major difference in the quality of education being provided in the rural and urban areas of the country. Steps must be taken to standardize the quality of education across India.


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- **Making education affordable** – There are Government schools and educational Institutions which are affordable but lack in terms of infrastructure and quality. The Government must make education affordable and accessible for all.
 - **Costly higher education:** College and specialized institutions have turned out to be expensive in India. Privatization of advanced education has helped the development of benefit greedy business people.


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- **Neglect of Indian languages:** Because of the focus on education in English, students are not developing foundational literacy and numerical skills. Standard distributions are not accessible in native Indian languages.
 - **No practical knowledge:** In educational institutions, lots of attention is provided to theory and books, and practical knowledge is completely neglected. Practical knowledge and skill-based education are still very far away from scholars who are studying in schools, colleges, and universities.

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- **The problem of brain drain:-** Whenever smart, capable, and meriting candidates don't get reasonable positions in the nation. They need to travel to another country to look for employment. So our nation is denied good ability. This wonder is called 'Brain Drain'.
 - **Mass illiteracy:-** Still, we are not capable of getting 100 percent education. Even now most of the individuals stay uneducated. Propelled nations are almost 100 percent educated, and the situation in India is very unfavorable.

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- **Wastage of resources:-** The dropout percentage is high. The huge majority of the understudies in the 7-14 age group leave the school before completing their studies. It implies the wastage of financial and Human Resources.
 - **General education structure:-** Our education structure is of General Education in nature. The advancement of **specialized and professional education** is very **unacceptable**. So our way of **instruction is ineffective**.


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- **Problems of primary education:-** A huge number of primary schools have no structures, basic facilities like drinking water, furniture and study materials, urinals and power, and many more. Large quantities of grade schools are single educator schools and many schools are even without teachers. So the drop rate is high and a basis for concern.
 - **Outdated syllabus:-** There is an urgent requirement to ensure quality in education as well as quantity. Students are acquiring knowledge from the outdated syllabus. And hence the courses are need to be updated as per the modern and technological development.

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- **Corruption and leakages of funds:-** Most of the funds transferred from central government to state government for the advancement of schools are mostly consumed by corrupt mediators. Due to which a right beneficiary only gets a certain part of the fund.
 - **Teacher salaries:-** According to data from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), in most states, teacher pay has decreased over the last several years. However, in some states average salaries went up.

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- **Educators Put Students to A Lot of Pressure:-** There is no doubt that the learning process, as well as the entire schooling period, can sometimes be stressful.
 - **Questionable Quality of Teachers:-** Something necessary for students' exponential growth is quality teachers alongside. If they will have well-educated tutors that will help them achieve their goals and guide them throughout their education.



Indian Education System Problems and Solutions

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- **PPP model**– Well-designed PPPs can create models of innovation for the school system in India. Thus the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model must be taken into consideration.
 - **Student-teacher ratio**– The number of students in search of proper education is way more in comparison to the teachers and faculty available. Thus, qualified teachers must be appointed to impart knowledge to the future of the country.
 - **Accreditation and branding**– quality standards
 - **Students studying abroad**– There are many students who choose to study abroad because of these issues in the Indian education system. The concerned authorities must work on them and students must also choose to stay in India and empower the country.

SCHEMES AND CAMPAIGNS TO IMPROVE INDIA'S EDUCATION SYSTEM

- ▶ **A. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan-** Launched 2001 with the goal of promoting 'Education for All,' upgrading current school infrastructure, and building new schools.
- ▶ **B. National Programme for Education of Girls** – It is a targeted initiative by the Indian government to reach the "Hardest to Reach" females, particularly those who are not in school.
- ▶ **C. Mid-Day Meal Scheme** -All students enrolling in government schools, government-aided schools, local body schools, (STC), madrasas, and maktabas funded by the (SSA).
- ▶ **D. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan** - It is a flagship programme aimed at improving secondary education and boosting enrollment by placing a secondary school within walking distance of every household.
- ▶ **E. Infrastructure Development Plan for Minority Institutes-** Minority education will be facilitated by enhancing and improving school infrastructure at Minority Institutions in order to provide formal education opportunities for students from minority groups.
- ▶ **F. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao-** In India, there is a programme to encourage girls to attend school. To learn more about the BBBP initiative, go to the SMY website.

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- ✓ • पाण्डेय, रामशकल शिक्षा की दार्शनिक एवं समाजशास्त्रीय पृष्ठभूमि: आगरा, विनोद पुस्तक मन्दिर ।
- ✓ • पाल, एस० के० गुप्त, लक्ष्मी नारायण, मदन मोहन, शिक्षा के दार्शनिक एवं समाजशास्त्रीय आधार, इलाहाबाद, कैलाश प्रकाशन
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Thank you...